

THE EDITOR'S CHAIR.

HOW THINGS LOOK FROM
OUR STAND POINT.

The Opinion of the Caucasian and
the opinion of others which we
can endorse on the various
Topics of the Day.

A GREAT MISTAKE.

There is now no hope for a
Railroad Commission till the
next Legislature meets. Many
of those who contributed to the
failure of such a measure this
time have misrepresented their
constituents. Now since the
bill has been killed we will not
discuss its merits or demerits.
As to whether the bill was per-
fect or imperfect, wise or un-
wise, just or unjust, operative
or inoperative, has nothing to
do with the principles involved.
The people demand a commis-
sion and the Legislature has
disobeyed the order. We don't
mean to say that the Legisla-
ture should vote against its
judgment and conscience for a
measure in obedience to a popu-
lar demand, but we do say that
if this bill was imperfect that
it was purposely so drawn or
purposely allowed to so remain
after being drawn to insure its
defeat. The people demanded
the trial of some regulating law
and they should have had it.
On the other hand, if the bill
had become a law and proved
to be a success—secured results
satisfactory to the public and
at the same time not crippled
the growth or jeopardized the
legitimate prosperity of the
Roads, then the members of
the Legislature had made a
great mistake. If the bill
had become a law and proved
to be inoperative and a failure,
from any cause, then the next
Legislature would have remov-
ed it from the statute books.
The people would have been
satisfied with the trial and the
corporations would have been
left in peace. Then both the
railroads and the Legislature
have made a mistake.

But talking and writing will
do no good at present for the
bill is defeated; however, when
we come to ask "Why it was de-
feated?" we strike an intricate,
delicate and unpleasant ques-
tion. It is well known that
when the Legislature met, a
majority of its members and
newspapers that now oppose the
bill were in favor of it. We
don't mean to charge that these
members or papers have been
influenced by any improper con-
siderations, but we do say that
it was very unfortunate for
them that they should have
found it necessary to change
their views just when they did.
And we do think they should
give the remainder of us the
new information and facts
which they received to cause
their conversion. In fact they
will make great mistakes if
they fail to give such informa-
tion to those of us who are
in the dark. There are a few
who were opposed to the commis-
sion when they went to the Legisla-
ture and fought it all the way
through. Among these we have
some personal friends. To them
we will say, you have made a
great mistake from the begin-
ning and your action in the
matter we can not commend.

But still one cause remains by
which you can partially redeem
yourselves and at the same time
show you consistency. You
opposition to the commission
was based on the ground that it
would bear heavily upon the
small and young lines, while it
would not effect the strong and
old lines. Now then tax the
old prosperous and wealthy lines,
which are paying no tax, and
let them help the people and
new railroads, which are paying
tax, to bear the burden of sup-
porting the government. This
we understand would bring \$100,
000 more into the treasury an-
nually.

INAUGURATION.

HARRISON TAKES THE
OATH AS TWENTY-SEC-
OND PRESIDENT OF
THE U. S.

A Big Crowd.—Bad Weather and a
Read Address.

[Special to the CAUCASIAN.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
March 4th, 1889.
People began to come in yester-
day evening and last night,
just as they would the evening
before a country hanging. Every-
thing and everybody was in a
strain. If another Rip Van
Winkle had just awoken he
would have known that some-
thing important was about to
happen.

This morning the weather
prophets looked around over
the darkening sky and shook
their heads, full of ominous wis-
dom, with much foreboding.
Yes, they were right, it was go-
ing to be a bad day. But nothing
like rain could stop the
American from seeing the quiet
though momentous change of
the management of a mighty
government pass from the con-
trol of one great crystallized gal-
axy of ideas to another. The
drops of water that trickled
from the bunting and flags that
decorated Pennsylvania Avenue
as the President moved down
to the magnificent capital of a
powerful nation, might be sym-
bolized as tears of regret, on
one side, and tears of joy on the
other. Just one minute to 12
o'clock, the time for the 50th
Congress to adjourn, President
Cleveland, his Cabinet and the
Marshals of the United States
marched into the Senate Cham-
ber, followed by President and
Vice-President elect Harrison
and Morton, and the committee
on arrangements, at the same
time the doorkeeper announced:
"The President and the Presi-
dent elect of the United
States." The galleries arose
and applauded. The hands of
the clock pointed at 12. In-
galls announced that the 50th
Congress was adjourned. Mor-
ton ascended to the chair and
called the body to order in spe-
cial session and proceeded to
swear in the new Senators, and
announced that the body would
adjourn to the east steps of the
capital, where the inauguration
ceremonies would take place.

In five minutes Chief Justice
Fuller had administered the
oath of office and Harrison was
reading his Inaugural Address,
while out through the mist and
rain could be seen thousands of
people standing under thou-
sands of umbrellas. The oath of
office is as follows:
"I do solemnly swear that I will
faithfully execute the office of the
President of the United States, and
will to the best of my ability up-
hold, protect and defend, the Con-
stitution of the United States."

The new President commenced
his address in the following
words:
FELLOW CITIZENS:—There is no
constitutional or legal requirement
that the President shall take the
oath of office in the presence of the
people, but there is manifest an ap-
propriateness in the public induction
of the Chief Executive officer of the
nation, that from the beginning of
the government the people, to whose
service the official oath consecrates
the officer, have been called to witness
the solemn ceremonial. The oath, taken
in the presence of the people, becomes
a mutual covenant. The officer con-
victs to serve the whole body of
the people by a faithful execution
of the laws, so that they may be an
unfailing defense and security to
those who respect and observe them,
and that neither wealth, station nor
power of combinations shall be able
to evade their just penalties, or to
wrest them from a beneficent public
purpose to serve the ends of cruelty
or selfishness. My promise is spoken
in your presence, but not less real and
solemn, etc.

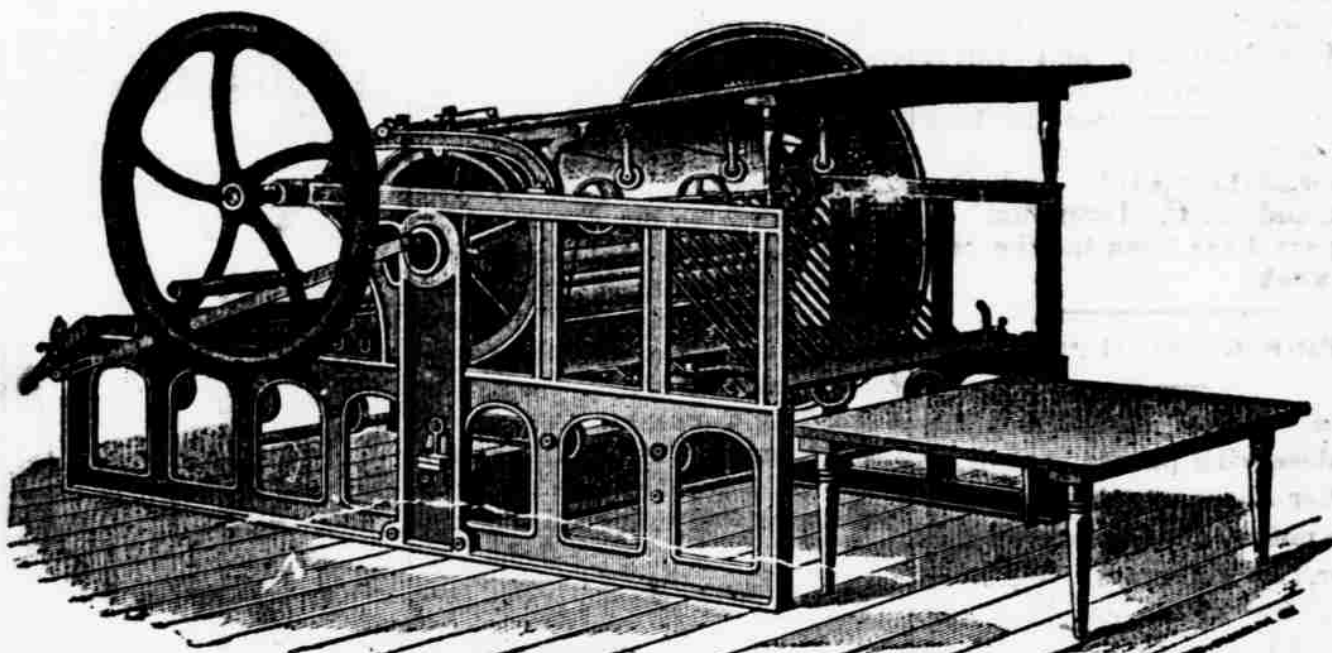
[The Address is too long for
us to give in full, but you will
find a short analysis of it on our
editorial page.—Ed.]

THE CAUCASIAN is struggling to
become a paper of which you will
be proud. You wish us much suc-
cess, of course, but you can do more
for us than that. Renew your sub-
scription, and get others to subscribe.

OUR NEW PRINTING PRESS.

BELOW WE GIVE A CUT OF THE FINE NEW CAMPBELL POWER PRESS ON WHICH THE
CAUCASIAN IS PRINTED THIS WEEK.

A Large Portion of the Type is Also New, as You Can See.—Do You Like the Improvement in the Paper?—Do
You Wish to See Sampson Have One of the Best Papers in the State?



Then rally to its support. Give us 3,000 subscribers and you shall not be ashamed to own that
it is your home paper.

Everybody should take some paper, and everybody that is able to stay out of the poor house is
able to take a paper. Then is it not the duty of every man to take his home paper first?

In short, if THE CAUCASIAN is worthy of your support, then it is your imperative duty to
support it.—Subscribe for it, talk for it, work for it. Do this and we will show our appreciation
by working for you.

CLINTON TOO.

(Concord Times.)

Concord Must Do the Same.

Roanoke, Va., has a half col-
umn advertisement in the Rich-
mond Dispatch setting forth its
many advantages. Roanoke
wants to be a city and is pursu-
ing the right plan to attain that
end—she is letting the world
know what she is. Reidville
business men must let the out-
side world know something
about us if we would keep up
with other towns.—Reidville
Weekly.

MRS. CLEVELAND.

Whatever difference of opin-
ion there may be as to President
Cleveland's administration, the
verdict as to its social side will
be unanimous. Mrs. Cleveland
has been one of the most charm-
ing ladies who has ever presid-
ed at the White house. The
tact and grace with which she
performed her difficult duties
are the more remarkable when
we remember her youth and in-
experience. Her success would
have been wonderful in a soci-
ety woman of maturity and ex-
perience, but for a young girl
whose social training was con-
fined to the society of a provin-
cial town and a trip abroad it
was little less than miraculous.
—New York Star.

TRUCKER'S CONVENTION.

What some of our Exchanges say
of the Trucker's Association
which meets here on the 6
and 7th of April.

The meeting of the Truckers
at Clinton in April is of impor-
tant to every one who is engaged
in the business. If concert of
action can be had much good is
bound to follow, in fact it is
absolutely necessary to have
a meeting of this character if
the best results are to follow
this important branch of farm-
ing. Some of our citizens, we
hope, will attend the call.—Mt.
Olive Telegram.

The Truckers of Clinton have
held a meeting and organized a
Trucker's Association. They
suggest the formation of similar
associations at other points at
which trucking is carried on and
the appointment of delegates to
a convention to be held in Clin-
ton on April the 6th and 7th to
organize a State Trucker's As-
sociation.—Nashville Argonaut.

TRUSTEES FOR THE UNIVER-
SITY.

The following named gentle-
men have been elected Trustees
of the University of North
Carolina to fill the places of
those whose terms expired on
the 30th of last November:
Hon. A. C. Avery, C. M. Cooke,
H. C. Jones, Hon. J. J. Davis, Dr.
F. L. Murphy, Dr. Eugene Griso-
m, George H. Thompson, Rev.
Neill McKay, Hon. W. L. Steele,
Rev. J. L. Stewart, S. McD. Tate,
Hon. C. R. Thomas, Rev. W. S.
Black, R. A. Doughton, Dr. H.
D. Williamson, Rev. J. H. Cor-
don.

As additional trustees chosen
from points convenient to the
seat of Government and to the
University: R. W. Scott, Hon.
T. J. Jarvis, Isaac R. Strayhorn
and Major Robert Bingham.
To fill unexpired terms caused
by death: R. A. Doughton, Rev.
S. H. Cordon, J. S. Curry, Chas.
D. McIver and Hon. William
Johnson.

LAWYERS.

The Two Classes of men Who
Compose the Profession.

The profession of the law has
its special dangers as well as its
special opportunities. Looking
as they do so continually upon
the seamy side of human nature,
lawyers are exposed to the peril
of becoming suspicious, hard,
and cynical—dispositions of
mind obviously unfavorable to
the Christian life. The loss of
faith in men involves the dan-
ger of losing faith in God. The
habit of distrust grows, if un-
resisted, upon its victim and
affects all of man's relations.

Of the temptations to trickery
and sharp practice, of which so
much is said in either a severe
or facetious strain, the truth is
simply this: Dishonest lawyers
are worse than other dishonest
men in so far as they are, in
virtue of their special training,
more expert in the use of the
methods employed by all per-
sons who are ready to perpetrate
a wrong against a neighbor
without incurring the penalty
of a noble profession furnish
material for the current jibes
and jokes at the expense of the
whole body. It is as impossible
to wholly rid the bar of such
men as it would be to exclude
from business all dishonest
tradesmen, or to suppress the
quacks that infest and degrade
the medical profession. It
ought here to be said, on the
other hand, that while the dis-
honest lawyer is specially endow-
ed and equipped for mischief,
an honest Christian lawyer is,
because of his special training,
the safest guardian and depository
of the rights and interests of
his fellow men. He combines
good intention with clear per-
ception, which are the condi-
tions of justice and equity. He
perceives those fine lines that
discriminate right from wrong
in difficult cases, and is so able
not only to advise what is right
to be done, but show that it is
right.—Nashville Christian Ad-
vocate.

THE GRANDEUR OF OUR
PROGRESS.

The steady advancement of
North Carolina on all lines of
industry for which nature has
provided abundant facilities,
ought to occasion general re-
joicing among her citizens, and
stimulate them to renewed ef-
forts. But that old State is so
staid and conservative, and has
marched onward in such quiet,
unostentatious fashion, that it
is doubtful whether many of
her people, except those officials
whose duties keep them well in-
formed, have any idea of the
grandeur of her progress, or the
almost infinite variety of ways
in which it is manifested.

While North Carolina has had
no "boom" as that word is gen-
erally understood in these days,
and while her prosperity would
be much more rapid if she would
pursue the policy inaugurated
by Governor Jarvis, and give in
New York or some other North-
ern city a similar exposition of
her advantages and natural re-
sources to that made in Boston
in 1882, still her people have
every reason to be proud of
their State and to rejoice in its
great prosperity.—Baltimore
Manufacturers' Record.

100 YEARS IN CONGRESS

CLOSES WITH CLEVELAND'S
ADMINISTRATION.

The Longest Session on Record—
More Bills Introduced—More Laws
Enacted—More Presidential Vet-
oes Than Ever Before.

A SUMMARY OF WHAT HAS BEEN
DONE.

Exactly at 12 o'clock M., Mon-
day, the Fiftieth Congress was
no more. This body convened
on the first Monday in Decem-
ber, 1887, and continued in ses-
sion till October 20th, 1888. It
convened in second session in
December and continued till
March 4th, 1889.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

During both sessions there
were introduced about 17,000
bills, 2,000 more than in any
preceding Congress. But at
least three-fourths of these bills
were pension and pension bills,
and more than nine-tenths of
the whole number failed to pass
by that body.

BILLS VETOED.

President Cleveland vetoed
278 of those that did pass; about
250 of which were private pen-
sion bills. The most important
of the bills of a public nature
that were vetoed are as follows:
To quiet title of settlers on the
Des Moines River lands of Iowa;
for the sale of Indian lands in
Kansas; for the disposal of the
Fort Wallace military reserva-
tion in Kansas; authorizing the
improvement of Castle Island,
Boston Harbor; for the certifi-
cates of lands to the State of
Kansas for the benefit of agri-
culture; for the erection of pub-
lic buildings at Columbus, Ga.,
Allentown, Pa.; Council Bluffs,
and Bar Harbor; for the erec-
tion of public buildings at
Youngstown, O., and Sioux City,
Ia., and the Direct Tax bill.

BILLS PASSED.

The most important bills that
have become laws are as follows:
For a conference of South and
Central American nations in
Washington in May next; to di-
vide the great Sioux reservation
in Dakota; the Scott Chinese ex-
clusion act; providing for the
taking of the eleventh census; to
limit the hours of labor of let-
ter-carriers; creating a Depart-
ment of Agriculture; to estab-
lish a Department of Labor; to
create Boards of Arbitration for
settling strikes; to increase the
maximum amount of interna-
tional money-orders from \$50 to
\$100; providing for an apprais-
er's warehouse in New York; and
providing for deposits in the United
States Navy; the Omnibus Ter-
ritorial Admission bill, by which
North and South Dakota, Wash-
ington and Montana Territories
may acquire Statehood. Other
Senate bills placed on the statute
books are as follows: To incor-
porate the Niagara Canal Com-
pany; to provide for a marine
conference; to provide aid to
the State homes for the support of
disabled soldiers; to prohibit
the coming of Chinese laborers
into the United States; for the
appraiser's warehouse in Chic-
ago; to change the time of meet-
ing of the Electoral College; to
enable the President to protect
the interests of the United
States at Panama (a similar mea-
sure was included in the Naval Ap-
propriation bill); to protect the
Alaska seal and salmon fisheries;
directing the Secretary of the
Interior to investigate the prac-
ticability of constructing water-
storage reservoirs in the arid re-
gion, and appropriating \$200,000
to suppress infection in inter-
state commerce.

Congress also passed bills to
pension Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. Lo-
gan, Mrs. Frank A. Blair and to
retire Gen. Rosecrans.

BILLS WHICH FAILED TO PASS.

Three hundred and thirty-nine
bills which passed the House
failed in the Senate or in confer-
ence. By far the most notable
of these is the Mills Tariff bill.
[Continued on second page.]

WHAT OTHER PAPERS ARE
SAYING.

A negro attempted to beat
his way on the mail train on
the Raleigh & Augusta railroad
last week. When the conductor
called on him for his fare he
got frightened and jumped
from the train while running at
forty miles an hour. He fell on
his head and wonderful to say
was killed instantly.—Plant.

Mr. Wright Moore, of Craven
county, was down to the fair
last week with a full suit of
homespun clothes including
overcoat. The suit was carded
and spun by his wife in six
days, and cut and made by her
in four days. Is there another
such a woman in Eastern Caro-
lina? Let's offer a big premium
for the finest home made suit
exhibited at our next Fair.
—New Bern Journal.

G. W. Jones, of Catawba
county, sued the town of States-
ville for injuries sustained in
falling, while walking, the
streets, into an excavation which
had been made for a cellar.
The accident occurred in Nov.
1884 on occasion of the jollifica-
tion over Cleveland's election.
Damages were claimed to the
amount of \$5,000. The jury
awarded \$1,500. The town ap-
peals.—Wil. Presbyterian.

Nash county is preparing to
plant at least one third more
tobacco than it planted last
year. As we planted twenty
times as much last year as we
did in 1884 and will increase
our last year's planting to the
amount of 33 per cent, it will be
seen that the industry is rapid-
ly extending, and Nash county
will soon become one of the
largest tobacco growing centres
in the world.—Nashville Argo-
naut.

The story going the rounds
of the press that the Methodist
Episcopal Church, South, at
Clyde was built entirely of the
lumber made from one large
tree, and that enough was left
to build a fence around the
same is incorrect, though the
facts are remarkable. The build-
ing is 45 feet long, 25 feet
wide and 15 feet high, and the
weatherboarding, seats and ceil-
ing were taken from one large
poplar, while three cuts of the
tree were left unused.—Ashe-
ville Citizen.

"Montezuma" specials, being
vestibule trains provided with
all the luxuries of modern rail-
way travel, are now to leave
Washington City on Tuesdays
and arrive in the city of Mexico
on the Saturday following at
noon. The journey of nearly
3,000 miles is thus made in a
little more than 100 hours and
in the greatest possible comfort.
The trains are to pass through
North Carolina over the Pied-
mont Air Line. The world
moves, and especially this part
of it.—News & Observer.

Onslow county comes to the
front with an odd law suit. A
man has been indicted for kiss-
ing another man's wife. The
suit is brought by the woman's
husband.—Last week at Salis-
bury two little girls were play-
ing "doctor" and gave each other
pills, each containing 1-20 of a
grain of strychnine. Both chil-
dren died from the effects.—F.
M. Hines, colored, Register of
Deeds of Edgecombe county, is
dead. He was filling his second
term. The vacancy will be filled
by Mr. J. J. Pittman, who was
the democratic nominee. The
republican Sheriff could not give
bond, and Edgecombe now
has three democratic office-hold-
ers.—Two hundred negroes
left Raleigh Wednesday for
Kansas. They were promised
\$12.50 a month and board, and
the money was advanced them
to pay their passage.—State
Chronicle.

Col. Jno. A. Pemberton, United
States Deputy Marshal of this
place, arrested one Dick Harrell,
a "blockader" of whis-
key near Lumberton last week
in the vicinity of the celebrated
Henry Berry Lowry tramping
ground. Harrell was taken to
Lumberton and gave bond for
his appearance at court.—Dr. J.
W. McNeill received a letter
Tuesday from Rev. Mr. Pearson
saying that on account of cir-
cumstances over which he had
no control, it would be impossi-
ble for him to get to Fayette-
ville before the 4th Sunday
as he at first contemplated.

The work of arranging the cot-
ton platform for the meetings
progressed nicely, and will be
completed in ample time.—Lige
Moore, colored, charged with
the murder of Laura Hatt in
Greensboro last fall has been
convicted of murder in the first
degree.—Fayetteville Observer.

DOUBLE WORK.

WILL ADJOURN THE 11TH
OR 18TH INST.

Governor's Mansion to be Sold—
Railroad Commission Killed—
Poll and Property Tax—Rate
of Interest Not Reduced.

CLINTON CEMETERY INCORPORATED.

(Regular Cor. of CAUCASIAN.)

RALEIGH, N. C.,
March 4th, 1889.

As the session of the General
Assembly approaches its close
the House and Senate are view-
ing each other in industry.
They hold night sessions to-night,
(Saturday.) The clerks are
worked almost to the limit of
endurance. The day of final
adjournment has not been fixed.
It is impossible to tell at this
writing whether it will be the
11th or 18th instant. If the
former, as many say it must be,
much work more important than
a great deal that has been done
will be left to die upon the cal-
endars.

The work of the week has not
been satisfactory to those in
favor of pushing business.

The Senate consumed three
days on the Railroad Commis-
sion bill and failed to pass it on
its second reading by a vote of
28 to 22. Every Senator voted.
Fifteen Democrats and all the
Republicans voted against it.
The discussion of this measure
was the most lengthy for many
years in the Senate. Senator
Kerr, of Sampson, made two
able and eloquent speeches in
opposition to the bill. Senators
Blair, of Caldwell, Barber, of
Wilkes, and Thomas, of David-
son, also spoke on that side.
Senators Payne, of Robeson,
Turner, of Iredell, Williams, of
Pitt, Pou, of Johnston, Lucas,
of Hyde, LeGrand, of Richmond,
did the principal speaking on
its favor. During the discussion
the lobbies were full of gentle-
men interested on both sides.

The leaders in favor of it say
that it is a question that will
not down, and that it will be
demanded more strongly two
years hence than ever. As an
item of interest to your readers
the discussion developed that
the W. & W. Railroad charges
\$5.00 more on a car load of fer-
tilizers from Wilmington to Clin-
ton than to Fayetteville. The
distance to Clinton is 67 miles,
to Fayetteville 183 miles. There
are competing lines to Fayette-
ville—none to Clinton. A car
load of guano costs \$5.00 freight
to Clinton from Warsaw, 13
miles. Rocky Mount to Tarboro,
eighteen miles, \$1.00. On this
conclusion I will mention that
Senator Payne, has introduced a
bill in the Senate against dis-
crimination in freights and un-
just passenger rates. I do not
know the full purport of it, but
it scared the railroad people.
At least one railroad attorney
was in the clerk's office reading
it in an hour after it was intro-
duced, and another copied it
that day. If a railroad com-
mission cannot help the people
how can it hurt the railroads?
It will not hurt the railroads, or
lessen their income, why do
they oppose it so persistently?
These are questions worth the
while of thinking people to
consider.

The Senate has passed a bill
to sell the Governor's Mansion
for not less than \$25,000 and
devote \$15,000 to the purchase
of a house for the Governor. It
is hanging fire on a motion to
reconsider.

The Senate failed, to pass the
bill to reduce the rate of in-
terest under control to 6 per
cent on its third reading.

The bill to appropriate \$75,
000 a year to the Penitentiary
passed the Senate with a slight
amendment and goes back to
the House for concurrence. Ex-
cept those on the W. N. C. R. R.,
and those on Broad Creek Canal
Hyde Co., the convicts are to be
hired out and their earnings to
be converted into the State treas-
ury, whence the Penitentiary
authorities can draw not more
than \$220,000, including the
\$75,000, for the support of the
institution.

The Senate has passed a bill
to appropriate \$40,000 to sup-
port the D. D. and E. Asylum.
This is an increase of \$3,000, but
there are 57 more pupils than
two years ago. I understand
the appropriation to the Insane
Asylum will be slightly re-
duced per capita.

The Senate has passed a bill
to incorporate the Clinton Ceme-
tery company, and both houses
[Continued on second page.]